last vestiges of former prejudices founded

creasing industry; it is the triumph of our

abor and our arts, of our language, our religion,

and our blood. [Loud cheering.] No thought-

ful Englishman can contemplate this unparal

leled spectacle of future predominance without

the future empire of the world for his own

tongue and his own race. [Cheers.] Gentlemen,

which I give a feeble utterance, are, believe

Gentlemen, I have gathered these sentiments

benches of the opposition. Gentlemen, these sentiments have been inculcated upon me with

sincere and careful emphasis by the Earl of

first in the councils and in the hearts of the

my sovereign, and I will not lay up this profit-

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Rush of Emigration - High Price of Town

Lots-Free State Men Overpowering the Pro-

From the Evansville (Ind.) Journal of April 11.

A friend, who has been travelling several

reeks in Kansas, returned on Friday. He was

only two days from Kansas City to Evansville,

naking the trip down the Missouri to St. Louis

in twenty-four hours. He says the tide of immi-

gration pouring into the Territory is like "an invasion of the Northern hordes." The Pro-

Slavery men are overawed, and completely cowed by the overwhelming power that the

current of immigration that goes up the Mis-

ouri river is only one of the smaller streams

he severity of the past winter in Northern

nearly the whole population are removing

for \$50 and \$100 per acre, ten, twelve, and fif-

teen miles from Leavenworth. In that city.

lots have advanced beyond the value of central

property in old and populous cities at the East.

Land and town-lot speculation is a raving

mania among all classes, and outrages all

plausibility of calculation. With a population

try beautiful, but it possesses no advantages

over many other regions, to warrant the extravagant estimate of the growth of towns. Most

of the emigrants are agriculturists, attracted to

for land, on which they must locate; and the

opulation will be sparsely spread over the

whole Territory, with no very populous districts

Perfect calm and quiet reigns in the Terri-

tory. Secretary Woodson, since the departure of Gov. Geary, has managed the public affairs

fians have yielded, and will attempt no more

violent measures. They are becoming some-

what alarmed that they may, under the new or-der of things, be called to an account individu-

ally for some of their past misdeeds. They know well now that the Free State men have

Thursday last, to attend his trial for high trea-

son at Lecompton. He and his friends sup-

posed the proceedings in his case, as well as those of the other political prisoners, would terminate in a judicial farce. Trials and pro-

ceedings in courts can no longer be conducted

as they have heretofore been managed; there

is now a serious responsibility to public opinion felt by officials, as well as one to the Govern-

ment, who they now believe will call them to

as far as the caurts and the new Administration

fear felt that the Pro-Slavery party will attempt any great wrong. To adopt a Constitution ad-mitting Slavery would be a bootless triumph. It would have no influence in bringing Slavery

to the Territory; and it would be change

The land offices are not yet opened, and it

quite uncertain when they will be. The land is being covered with claims, and will be taken

up, and there will be scarcely an acre worth

in twelve months after the people come in

power under it.

to give one town a very great advantage over

they can put up a cabin.

able talent in a diplomatic napkin.

Clarendon, and by that noble Viscount who is

emotions of thankfulness and praise.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

I CANNOT WEEP TO-NIGHT.

BY C. A. S. B. I cannot weep to-night! My heart goes back-Back to my youth, my childhood; and I cling Again upon my gentle mother's arms-All lovingly to hers; and while she prays. I nestle there, and close my eyes to sleep!

I stand beside a father well beloved; Receive his counsel with a grateful heart; Twine round him in my full and happy tide Of sweet emotions; smooth his silvered hair With loving hand; and wonder oft, the while, Where can exist a Deity for me.

I see that father in the sleep of death! That mother widowed-stricken with a woe, Deep, dark, and sudden! Drend and sileace reign Within my heart's dear home. I stand in awe, And gaze upon the change a few short years Have brought upon its band! Trembling, I wait The summon, that to her shall bring sweet peace; For she hath said-

"Twere better to depart. And be with God!"

And so she drooped away, And faded like the bloom of autumn flowers, Beneath the cold, rough winds!

And when, at last, Had shed their soft'ning foliage, and their limbs Looked desolate and mournful-when the skies Had lost their golden hues, and, frowning, lowered Above the desert fields-when chilly frosts Came stealthily to nip the lingering bud, To whiten o'er the bare and sailly plain-Like as I saw her calinly pass away, I see her still! Alas! the rushing stream The blinding stream of death!

The blank is cold And dark: no flowers, no trees, no bubbling brooks No tender herbage springing at my feet, No music tones fall on my ear, no smiles Of hallowed love still playing round my heart, Nor gentle hand in blessing on my head!

I see the cold, damp halls, the silent rooms, That send the echo of my footfall back. To strike upon my heart-a ringing knell! I see the pillow where her head reposed, When the stern messenger appeared—the bed Where her soft breath went out! where last it fel Her bles ing on the lowly orphan child! I see that face, lit with a boly smile, When Death had set his seal! The folds are laid All softly round the still, cold form-the pall At last hath fallen-and yet, I cannot ween

I cannot weep to-night! Away, away, Beneath a tropic sun, where flowers and death Do strangely blend upon the languid air, My thoughts are turned!

The loved, the dearly cherished One of a stricken band, a victim falls, Gasping his young life out, alone-alone I see him borne down to a flowery bed, Where birds sing gaily o'er him all the day-And yet, I cannot weep!

Ah! do they know— Their spirit eyes-and can they whisper yet Their loves to mortal ears-and do they fan Our burning, fevered hearts, with their soft wings-And do they soothe our aching bosoms down To gentle slumber, when the midnight comes?

Then, O ye blest! come to my spirit, when In all my agony I cannot weep! Come when my brain is burning with its strange Intensity of pain! when my sad heart Beats on so stubbornly smid its drought. That all the mem'r.es of the past can wring No tear from out its wells! Come, then, to-night To-night, and full me with a soothing tone To-night, and calm the pulses of my breast! Whisper unto the tempest, " Peace, be still!"

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY AND SLAVERY

A few weeks since, the Charleston Mercury, in some articles that, to be frank, did but little ject of the Mercury was to demonstrate that i was time for the cotton States to prepare by mselves alone to defend their rights through a separate organization, looking directly to a separate confederacy; arguing that it was idle | as " an attempt to deter and frighten away fre longer to rely upon Virginia, and those of her sisters out of the cotton belt, to act with the cotton States in any great emergency that We reiterate, such articles not only fail to

compliment the intelligence of our cotemporary, but expose a profound ignorance of the real | South? questions involved, not simply in Virginia, but throughout the South.

very will run out in Virginia. We are not prepared to say, in advance, what effect a very thickly settled and overgrown population may have on her institutions. We will not anticipate the effect the rapid increase of the 25,000,000 of white inhabitants in this Confederacy may have on the 3,500,000 slaves, when they all be come pressed down into the different strata of society by a very dense population in the future. We know it is a law of population, that where two races are thrown together in the same country, and when the increase becomes so great as to make food the absorbing interest of society, then the weaker is eaten out by the stronger, and gradually disappears. If there be any social arrangement, where two such races can co-exist and be preserved, each discharging its separate functions, it is where domestic Slavery exists, and where the distinction is plain and sharply defined, as in the case of the African race in servitude.

It is the only race that can bear the pressure of labor in contact with the white man, and yet multiply and improve in the comforts of civil zation. All other people in Slavery have become by degrees extinct, or have perished in amalgamation. These are points arrived at in the march of the two races on this continentpoints to which we barely direct attention.

But we will say to the Mercury, that when

Virginia becomes indifferent to the institution of domestic Slavery, then will South Carolina be taking a similar direction. Virginia has within her limits 500,000 slaves-more far than any other State in the Union-and will continue to own more, upless in time Texas may rival her. Nor are the net profits from slave labor in Virginia less than in South Carolina. In the culture of wheat and tobacco, at present prices, the Virginia farmer makes, per hand, quite as much as the cultivator of sugar or cotton in the ed up some of the richest valleys in the coun try; and the effect has been to carry Slavery th great rapidity into our mountain regionsthus directly and more deeply interesting all our people in the maintenance of the institu-The fact is, slave labor is now more prof itable in Virginia than it ever has been, and our men of intelligence see that it is a far safer investment in Virginia than in the more uncertain and inconvenient regions of the South and

Southwest.

Not only have the increased profits resulting from the employment of the institution more identified Virginia with Slavery than she ever has been, but the discussions for the last twenty years have turned the attention of our thinking people to the moral and political view of the subject, and satisfied them that it has not only the sanction of Bible revelation for its moral legitimacy, but that it is eminently conducive to a development of individual character, high social cultivation, and public integrity and

Virginia has been s'yled the mother of States-she is not less the mother of domestic Slavery, as antagonized to political Slavery. And to talk about any portion of the slave States separating from Virginia, is to talk of ons in an entrenched camp, and to open our breastworks to the approach of the con-

Virginia to become indifferent and to aban-

federated affairs. There is now but a trifling

division of parties in the South. We are a \$38,143,869 more than the assessment of 1850. social life which have arisen in their most eminent citizen, and a man of wealth-facts united people for the first time in many years. There being 26,157,311 acres in the State, it Let no State and no party take any position that shall furnish a pretext for division in the

produce division, and will result precisely as submission itself. We want enlarged statesmanship and steady nerve for the future. The final destiny of the slaveholding race is the greatest problem to be worked out under our complicated system. Union amongst ourselves will save us-it will give us power to save the Constitution, and control the Union under it. Let us keep cool, and keep united.

From the Columbus (Mo.) Democrat, of April 18. "FREE DEMOCRACY" OF MISSOURI.

The unscrupulous insincerity of the leaders the Emancipation movement in this State renders any reliance upon their statements altogether upsafe; but in their echoes, those who play "second fiddle," we may obtain a pretty orrect idea of the spirit and objects which characterize this self styled "Free Democracy. It is and has been almost universally known, for years, that the St. Louis Anzieger, the German Benton paper, was and is to the German population of Missouri, what the Democrat is to those who speak and read the English language. Both have long been well understood to be tainted with Abolitionism; and this was almost acknowledged by the Anzieger while the Democrat stoutly denied. Now, the Democrat is avowedly for Emancipation, but continually in the effort to make it appear, so far as its assertions have that effect, that the National Democracy is the agitating party. But the Anzieger, in alluding to Col. Benton denunciation of the Emancipation movement acknowledges that it (the Emancipation party s determined to agitate. In its issue of Apr 4th, it says:

"The agitation, the thinking, the speaking and writing, on all questions concerning the State and the community, without distinction can cease only when the Republic shall cease and the agitation against Slavery in Missour will not stop until she has become a fre

Again: "The people of St. Louis are abou to pass sentence upon the resolutions (Carr's anti Emancipation resolutions) passed in the last Legislature. * * * * * * In St. Louis it is intended to take, in the forthcoming election, the first step for the salvation of Missouri-to demonstrate to the Union that St. upon the part of General Cass, upon the part of Louis, in spite of all the dictates of the Platte county, does not believe in the perpetuity of Slavery, but in a speedy and peaceable end of it in Missouri."

Here is the programme of those who were first and foremost to designate Major Rollin as a suitable candidate for Governor at the tion of Maj. James S. Rollins would be hailed throughout the Union as the endorsement, by the State of the objects and purpose avowe in these extracts. In evidence of this we may state that the German paper published in St. Charles, the Saint Charles Demokrat, another sheet of the same stripe as the Anzieger, is already manifesting its preference for Rollins i unmistakable language, endorsing his oratorical powers, his moral character, his advocacy of Western interests, his zeal in behalf of our railroad system, the unity of his sentiments with those heretofore believed to be held by Col. Benton on the Slavery question; and last, though not least, the entire acceptability his speech in St. Charles, when before a cand date for Governor. It further claims, that th Know Nothings and the National Democracy occupy the same position in respect to forthe former being the "avowed enemies of the foreigner, the latter his secret ene-

Are our Pro-Slavery, and, as they claim, National "Americans," prepared to co-operate with Blair, Brown, Bernstein, Krekel, and company, in their efforts to "demonstrate to the Union" that the subject of Emancipation took the gratuitous task of showing that Slave-ry, sooner or later, would gradually die out in question, for it involves the question whether to the fate of the institution. The avowed ob. Aid Abolition emigration into our State, as a canarise between our countrie: which will not admeans of hastening the day when there shall be an end of the institution of Slavery in Missouri. This fact is distinctly recognised by the Anzieger, for it speaks of the Carr resolutions emigration from Missouri." Of course, the election of the favorite of this Abolition facion would have the opposite tendency.

Citizens of Missouri the issue is fairly made are you prepared to meet it, and vindicate the and interests of Missouri and of the

It may be that, in the progress of time, S'a. FREE LABOR COLONY-THAYER'S CHANCE FOR A "PROFITABLE DIVIDEND."

for his "Homestead Emigration Society." the Anti Slavery journals which espouse h scheme, an entire change of tone touching the aim of this enterpaise. In the first instance he frankly avowed his object to be "the coloni zation of Virginia with free labor," and the overthrow of "the Pro-Slavery oligarchy in the State." The indignation with which his manifesto was received in Virginia and the farthe Southern States seems to have admonished him of the necessity of exhibiting more cau tion in the conduct of his expedition; and, accordingly, the papers in his interest now delare that he contemplates nothing more than a speculative purchase of land and the realizaon of a "profitable dividend." Of course, Mr. Eli Thayer is an honorable man-being the colleague of Burlingame; and it is equally and encomium to the services which members evident that a Massachusetts Abolitionist can of my family have been enabled, in former entertain no sinister purpose against Slatery n proposing to colonize Virginia with "free word, and his scheme is still such as no Vi

ginian will submit to. In the first place, we do not admit that the people of Virginia are so sunk in sloth and xhausted of energy, that they need an infasion is certainly an additional occurive to me to f enterprise and vigor from abroad. But suppose such to be the case, Massachusetts i not those services which have been performed by exactly the quarter whence we would chorse to draw the necessary succor. If we are to-bave immigration, let it not be composed of the constituency of Sumner and Wilson. We prefer, instead, an importation of vigorous muscle, genrous blood, and brilliant intellect, from the Emerale Isle, which has already suppli d us with so large and precious a proportion of our

These colonists from Massachusetts m ,v afect never so much loyalty to the institutions of decent regard to the interests of the Cor mon-wealth; and, after all, they will be a lague which the State should not think of tole ating for a moment. So far as they devote themselves to agriculture, they will come in compethey devote themselves to the mechanic ares, they will reduce the wages and supers de the employment of our own native artisani, Do our farmers think the labor of their slaves too productive? If not, then let them repu se the fied nor disposed to meet a free people in the colony from Massachusetts. Do our me san cs light of day. [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, did productive? If not, then let them repu se the

It is easy to induige in mogk-heroic mirth over the prospect of Eli's terrible perfort ances, but every reflecting and candid person sill ac knowledge the hazard of admitting a " ree la-bor" colony into our midst, no matt r how bor" colony into our midst, no matt r how pacific its pretentions. Is there nothing admonitory in the recent emancipation t tumph in Missouri, that we should welcome a Anti-Slavery colony to our embrace? What ay the Slavery colony to our embrace? What ay the has passed thirty years (his indefatigable life farmers of Eastern Virginia, especially, to the in contending against the ambition of arbitrary

audacious enterprise? Do they want to witness the experiment of a Massachusett colony upon the soil of Virginia?

But Mr. Eli Thayer has got his chister of incorporation for his company, and with begin, we suppose, at an early day, to buy up and an experiment. I have had working a suppose, at an early day, to buy up and an experiment of despotts Governments. I ords of time all that has made her glorious in the past—chill and turn back the life-blood that still runs warm from her heart, and force it into new channels—make of her another State—raise up in her midst new idols of fanaticism and abolitionism, and make her fall down and worship at their unhallowed shrine—then, and not until then, can the Old Dominion ever be apparated from the South and a common and provided destine.

We suppose, at an early day, to buy up and and so district the past of Michigan, has bolted his party. It is spirit and for these objects, we extend a cordial and earnest invitation to meet with us at the time and place above named. It is spirit and for these objects, we extend a cordial and earnest invitation to meet with us at the time and place above named. It is one experience of despotic Governments. It is one in the state of the flate, let is one of Michigan, has bolted his party. It is one experience of despotic Governments. It is one experience of

resu ts that the average value of improved and unit proved land in Virginia is something mon than fourteen dollars the acre! Where Uttraism, under existing circumstances, will can Thayer make his purchases at fifty cents

or even a dollar per acre?

It is obvious, from this statement, that the Cheers.] "American Homestead Emigration Company," which the New York Legislature has just in corporated, is either the flimsiest bubble of specula ion, or that it contemplates some other ob jec than "a profitable dividend."

LORD NAPIER'S SPEECH.

Dell ered at the Anniversary Meeting of the St. George Society of New York, on the 23d of April.

CENTLEMEN: I beg to offer you my very sir er, and cordial thanks for the honor which yor have done me in associating by name with the toast, and with the health of "Her Majesty' Ministers." Her Majesty's Ministers will be sighly gratified when they learn that their names and their offices are held in such esteem, regard, and memory, by their fello r countrymen regard, and memory by their fello r countrymen regard, in my own personal capacity, am sensible tog I am undeserving of the acclamations name; but I see, in the manner in which you have received it, a warm revulsion of those feelings, of sympathy and regard, which may be suspended or obscured for a time and by acci-dent, between America and England, but which are ever deeply founded on the affections and hear. the interests of the two countries. [Loud cheers.]

Gentlemen: The offce which I have the hap piness to fill, and in which you have done me the honor to wish me well, is one which has the honor to wish me well, is one which has the honor to my hopes and wishes enforced from the bench of the Government, the method back from the Gentlemen: The offce which I have the hap-

Gentlemen: I may still maintain that there is not a more grateful or a more glorious and a more useful employment than this employ-ment, which I share with my venerable friend, the United States Minister in London—the employment of holding aloft the ensigns of peace and friendship between the two great branches of the English race. [Loud cheers.]
Gentlemen: I feel that I have entered upon

that employment here at a most auspicious pe riod. I can assure you that I have met, upon the part of the President of the United States all the ministers and functionaries of the United States with whom I have been brought into contact, every manifestation of that cordial and friendly disposition which an hates the Gov-ernment and the community of Great Britain.

Cheers. There are no questions invo ving any degre as a suitable candidate for Governor at the next August election. Are the slaveholders of Misseuri prepared to vote for the man who is the choice of those who stand upon such a platform? The case is a plain one; the elecof official correspondence at al [Cheers.] I may not flatter myself with this agreeal prospect of official vacuity—laughter]—if I must look forward to my fair a id natural share of discussions and debates, sicely, gentlemen we have, in the experience of 'he past, the best grounds for believing that thes I can never be a question so difficult or so co iplicated that is may not meet with a prompt, with a peaceful and with an honorable solutio . [Cheers.]

There are many questions, to once enveno ed and alarming, which have been settled in a pacific manner in our recent regotiations. Our Eastern boundaries have beet defined by one treaty. Our Western boundari is have been settled by another. The disputed fisheries, which at one time threatened to embi oil us, have been converted, by the salutary engagements of reci-procity, into a source of mutua wealth. Finally, gentlemen, the question of the Trivileges of neufor so long was the constart cause of comby the spontaneous declarations of her Major y's ministers during the late hostilities, that liberal interpretation so long desired by the United States, and which no Government of

England hereafter will ever be inclined to revoke or to repeal. [Cheers.]
Gentlemen: I am justified, then, in saying, that by an easy exercise of frankness, of mu-Virginia, and the State itself become indifferent | we will, by our vote, invite a Massachusetts | tual forbearance and indulgance, no question mit of an easy and an amicable settlement. But, gentlemen, I desire more that cordiality-I de-

sire co-operation. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, I do not wish to alarm the citizens of the United States tho are here present, by raising before their everted eves the phantom of "entangling allia ices." [Laughter] and cheers | Entangling alliances, gentlemen, are a kind of political spectrs, which seems to have descended with undiminished terrors from the period of the Revolution to the present

day. [Cheers and laughter.]
There may be mutual cooperation where there are no written engag, ments; and, gentlemen, where the heart is vanting, there may be written engagements without mutual co-

operation. [Cheers]
All, then, gentlemen, that, I wish to say is Thaver has procured an act of incorporation that our respective Governments should perpet-for his "Homestead Emigration Society." We ually make an early and sinc re declaration and observe, however, in his own despatches and in avowal to each other of the views and intentions with respect to all subjects which involve the common interests of the two countries— there party. He has become very moderate in [cheers]—whereby they will have the benefit of this sentiments, and it is the general belief mutual good offices and mutual counsel, and among the Free State men that the border rufwhereby they will be able to avoid those onesided resolutions and those startling announcements which are apt to disturb the confidence of commerce, and calculated to excite the sensibilities and jealousies of two high-spirited na-tions. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, the only entan-gling alliance which I shall venture to recommend to your adoption is the submarine cable between this country and England. [Great]

laughter and cheering.]
My friend, the honorable Chairman, has been so kind as to allude in terms of glowing eulogy times and generations, to offer to the Sovereign and their country, either in the departments of Very well; take the gentleman a his science or in those of war. The sincerity, and his scheme is still such as no Virgentlemen, in which that encoming was pronounced, and the manner in which those ob servations were received, are certainly exceed ingly gratifying to my own bride. And all this endeavor to render myse? not unworthy

members of my family upor previous occasions. I cannot flatter myself that I possess an peculiar fitness or any local experience which could enable me to perfor a the duties of her Majesty's Minister in a dirtinguished manner. But, gentlemen, this I can assure you—that indertake those duties with the highest sati faction and with the hat piest anti-[Cheers.] Gentlemen, it 'vas some time ago observed in England, and it was repeated in some quarters in America, that the members of the regular diplomatic profession of Great Britain were not qualified by their previous education and experience to contend with the stubborn and masculine elements of American

politics. [Cheers.]

It was supposed, gentlemen, that we were so inured in the petty arts and in the dark prac-tices of "cabinet intrigue," that we were so accustomed to humble ourselves in the twilight of military courts, that we were not qualiconsider themselves too well repaid for their you observe any symptoms of this intellectual toil? If so, they may share their excessive decreptude in Sir Richard Pakenham, or in Sir Henry Bulwer? I have not the honor of having ever served with those distinguished personages, but, in hone; to the profession to which I belong, I am justified in alleging that in my friend and my former chief, Sir H.

having, subject to entry, whenever the offices shall be opened. The land will be virtually in the hands of the people, who will be waiting for the Government to come and receive their money for it. The towns of Leavenworth, Lawrence, Dela-

ware, and Quindora, are the points attracting most attention as towns, and all of them are crowded with strangers. At Quindors are a Our former neighbor, Mr. Johnson, is just get-ting into a store. A railroad from Quindera to Lawrence is projected, and will be the one first built in the Territory. Our friend advises all who propose to go to the Territory to line their pockets well with cash, as expenses of travel and living are heavy.

PROGRESS OF FREE OPINION IN THE SLAVE STATES.—The St. Louis Evening News, in speaking of the address of the Mayor and the response of the President of the Board of Al-dermen, at the inauguration of a Free Soil municipal government in St. Louis, says :

"That Mayor Wimer, an avowed Emancipa-

agreeable form upon the margin of the Neva, which, it was supposed, clinched him to antian ever make an Englishman undervalue or Bentonism forever. Judge of the astonishment forget those principles of freedom which have been cherished by our common fathers at home, and anguish of his old friends, then, at seeing him give a hearty response to the sentiments of the Mayor, and declare that Kansas will be a and which by them were sown broadcast upon the soil of the great American continent. free State, that Missouri is bound to follow, as her climate and economy are not adapted to Gentlemen, I have since my arrival some slave labor!"

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

times observed an impression in the United States, that the development of this country is regarded with jealousy by England. Gentle-This monstrous improvement, which has men, this is an erroneous opinion. [Cheers.] You will bear me out in the assertion that the grown into unexampled opulence through the astrumentality of heavy donations of public lands by Congress, is exciting almost universal the animosities of two unhappy wars are being very rapidly extinguished. The peaceful and attention. The following extract from an arti-cle in the New York Courier and Enquirer legitimate expansion of the United States forms a matter of satisfaction and pride to every reawill give some idea of the success of the specusonable Englishman. That expansion forms

the best resort and relief for our superabundant population; it forms the best market for our "The Illinois Central railroad has a command of a greater number of elements to insure success than any road in the country. Having J. D. Bright one terminus at the greatest grain-distributing Stephen A. Douglas market in the world, another at the entrepot of the Northwest, (Dubuque,) and the third at the junction of the two most important rivers in the West, and the head of winter navigation on the Mississippi; and having the Galena lead John J. Crittenden* No thoughtful foreigner can regard it with-out a sigh, because Providence has not reserved mines at one terminus, the Southern trade at another, and the commencement of lake navigation at the third; running through one of the richest agricultural States in the Union, and these sentiments of sympathy and good will, to also (what has been partially overlooked) the richest coal State in the Union. Illinois has me, not rare or partial in our country, nor do I derive them from obscure authority. [Hear, three times the coal area of Pennsylvania, and nearly four times the coal area of Great Britain. This is a promise for the future. The favorable financial position of the road in the benevolent pages of a Carlisle, in the wise conclusions of an Aberdeen, and in the

appears from the balance sheet. The total cost of the road, including loss in negotiating bonds, up to the present time, has Expenditúres - -- \$25,940,000 Stock issued - - \$3,258,000

Liabilities in bonds, &c. 22,682,000 To redeem the bonds, they have 1.729.788 acres remaining, which, estimated according to the last year's sale, \$13.52 per acre, would British people. [Immense applause.]
Finally, gentlemen, I have received these sentiments as a fruitful trust from the hands of amount to \$23,386,746; but this would be an estimate that would surely prove too low. The increase of price from sales of 1855 to 1856 was fifty per cent.; and at this rate, \$25 per acre would not be too large an estimate. The present condition of the road, by the first estimate, would be: Liabilities in bonds, &c. - \$22,682,000 An Inside View of the Territory as It Is-Great

Land at last year's prices - 23,386,746 Slavery Party-The Border Ruffians Frighten- To which add cost of road -23,100,000 Total To represent this, \$3,285,000 has been called in from stockholders, and which leaves for the net gain the difference, \$20,538,746, to the

stockholders. If the lands are estimated at

their probable value, a much larger amount

would appear as the net gain of the stockhole PERSONAL LIBERTY IN MAINE.

ers.

Free State men now have in numbers. The The Legislature of Maine, which has just ad journed, passed, towards the close of its ses-sion, the two following laws, besides resolutions condemning the Dred Scott decision: that is flowing into the Territory. The high prices charged by boats for passage and freight has induced large numbers to take the land routes. The early from of last autumn, and AN ACT additional to " An act further to protect persons

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as fol-

Iowa, have driven large numbers of the inhabitants of the upper counties in that State to SEC. 1. When it shall come to the knowledge seek a more Southern latitude; and in districts. of any County Attorney that any person has been arrested at any place within his county, and is claimed as a fugitive slave under the provisions of an act of Congress, the said Kansas. Every avenue of travel is crowded. and every place of entertainment is crammed. Fifty cents a night for shelter and the privilege ounty Attorney shall immediately repair to sleeping on the naked floor or sitting in a tral trade in time of war-that question which chair for a night, is a moderate charge; two the place where such person is held in custody. and render him all necessary and legal assist-ance in making his defence against said claim. or three dollars per day is the price of poor grants take immediately to the prairies, secure Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the said heir claims, and live in wagons and tents till County Atterney to summon such witnesses as he shall deem necessary to substantiate such The rise in town lots and lands outstrips the defence, whose fees and all other necessary visions of speculators. In some towns, lots and legal expense incurred in making such de fence shall be paid by the State. have advanced two or three hundred per cent. since the first of March. Claims are selling

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its approval by the Governor. [Approved April 14, 1857.]

AN ACT declaring all slaves brought by their master into this State free, and to punish any attempt to exer Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep

resentatives in Legislature assembled, as fol not yet exceeding forty thousand, more than one hundred cities are already mapped, and the Sec. 1. Any slave voluntarily brought into this lots in market. The soil is rich, and the coun-State by his master, or with his knowledge or consent, shall thereby become free; and if re strained of his liberty, he may, on a writ of habeas corpus, be discharged from such restraint; and any attempt by any person to re the country by the chances of securing claims strain such slave of his liberty, or to exercise the authority of master over him, shall be pun quality of the lands being very uniform, the ished by a fine not exceeding one thousand

dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one Sec. 2. This act shall take effect on and after its approval by the Governor. [Approved April 15, 1857.]

GREATLY PLEASED.

The New Orleans Advocate says: "Judge Taney's decision will bring back the halcyon bird of peace, and her soft notes will still the wild and troubled notes of religious and The Richmond Christian Advocate says:

"The decision of the Court settles the statu of the African race under the Constitution, and abnegates all claim to the citizenship of the the power to drive every one of them from the | United States for all time to come. We like the Territory. Gov. Robinson left Kansas city on decision, we do."

On the other hand, the Boston Watchman and Reflector discourses as follows:
"We do not believe that this decision of the Supreme Court will command either respect or obedience. It is a fraud upon history and a crime against humanity. Judges are not infalwiser or more humane and impartial men than Mansfield and Kenyon, whose judgment the English people and Parliament reversed. 'No account. There is a great deal of unfaithful-ness on the part of those who are engaged in Judges, like Braxfield, assume to make the taking the census; and it is probable that the law,' when they set aside plain historical facts Convention will not truly represent the senti- by special pleading, when they transcend their ments of the people. But it is the intention of the members of the Free State party to vote, and insist upon their rights, and enforce them jority of judges who condemned Hampden; as will sustain them. With such an overwhelming majority in numbers, and so strong moral and political influence against them, there is no for his sentence of death on Alice Lisle. The decision is an attempt to sanctify falsehood and injustice, and it cannot stand.'

of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending April 24, were as follows: Dry goods Iron and steel - - - - 62,375 38.963 Sugar - - -Saltpetre 43,626 number of citizens from this vicinity, all of Total - . . . \$1,025,841 whom are gratified with their new location. Imports of corresponding week, 1856 788,442

FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON.-The imports

FRUITS OF THE DRED SCOTT DECISION. The Marshall (Mich.) Statesman savs: A colored tice Court, the other day, in this town, on sus-picion of debt, and plead that he was not a man, authority the late opinion of Chief Justice Taney in the Dred Scott case. Whereupon, the court amended the plea. The Kalamazoo Gazette.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. AS FAR AS ELECTED.

THE SENATE-(Sixty-two members. Term expires. ALABAMA. C. Cluy, jr. - 1859 Jefferson Davis Jefferson Davis - MicHigan.
MicHigan.
Charles E. Stuart
Z. Chandler - - Missouri.
J. L. Green - - T. Polk - - -Benjamin Fitzpatrick - 1861
ARKANSAS.
William K. Sebastian - 1859
Robert W. Johnson - 1861
connecticut.
Lafayette S. Foster - 1863
James Dizon - 1863
CALIFORNIA.
W. M. Gwin - 1861
David C. Broderick - 1863
DELAWARE. T. Polk

- 1861 New Hampseire

- 1863 John P. Hale

James Bell

- 1861 New YORK

- 1863 William H. Seward

- 1863 William H. Seward M. W. Bates -J. A. Bayard -- 1859 NEW JERSEY. - 1863 William Wright -PLORIDA.

David L, Yulee S. R. Mallory GEORGIA.

Robert Toombs -Asa Biggs* . - 1839 OHIO. - 1851 George E Pugh - Benjamin F. Wade - 1851 PENNSYLVANIA. - 1863 William Biglet - Simon Cameron -Alfred Ivers in -1861 Philip Allen J. F. Simmons - 1859 SOUTH CAROLINA. - 1861 Josiah J. Evans -Andrew P. Butler - 1861 John Bell* -- 1859 TEXAS. - 1861 Sam. Hous Thomas J. Rusk -MAINE. William P. Fessenden 1859

- 1863 Jacob Collamer -Solomon Foot H. Hamlin - 1863

MASSACHUSETTS.

Henry Wilson - 1869

Charles Sumner - 1863

MARYLAND.

James A. Pearce - 1861

Anthony Kennedy* - 1863

Mississtry - 1863 - 1861 WISCONSIN.
- 1863 Charles Durkee - J. R. Doolittle -MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown - - 1859 RECAPITULATION BY PIGURES. Democrats, (in Roman) - - - - Republicans, (in Italics) - - - - - Know Nothings Total members - - - - - 62 THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Two hundred and thirty-four members. MAINE.

1. John M. Wood.*† 4. F. H. Morse.† 2. Chas. J. Gilman. † 5. I. Washburn, jr. 3. N. Abbott,† 6. S. C. Foster.† NEW HAMPSHIRE. 1. A. H. Cragin.*† 3. M. W. Tappan.* 2. James Pike.*+ VERMONT. I. E. P. Walton. 3. H. E. Royce. 2. J. S. Morrill.*† MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Robert B. Hall.*† 7. N. P. Banks.* 2. Jas. Buffinton.*+ 8. C. L. Knapp.* 3. W. S. Damrell.*† 9. Eli Thayer.† 4. L. B. Comins.*† 10. C. C. Chaffee.* 5. A. Burlingame.* 11. Henry L. Dawes. 6. Timothy Davis.*+ RHODE ISLAND. 1. N. B. Durfee.*† 2. W. D. Brayton.*

CONNECTICUT. 1. Ezra Clark.*† 3. Sidney Dean.*† 4. W. D. Bishop. 2. Samuel Arnold. NEW YORK. 1. John A. Searing. 18. C. B. Cochrane.

 George Taylor.
 Dan. E. Sickles. 19. Oliver A. Morse. 20. O. B. Matteson.* 4. John Kelly.* 21. H. Bennett.*† 5. Wm. B. Maclay. 22. H. C. Goodwin. 6. John Cochrane. 23. Chas. B. Hoard. 7. Elijah Ward. 24. A. P. Granger.* 25. Ed. B. Morgan.* Horace F. Clark. 9. John B. Haskin. 26. E. B. Pottle.† 10. A. L. Murray.*† 27. J. M. Parker.*† 12. John Thompson. 29. S. G. Andrews. 30. J. W. Sherman. 13. Ab. B. Olin.+ 31. S. M. Burroughs. 14. Erastus Corning. 32. Israel T. Hatch. 15 Edward Dodd.*† 16. Geo. W. Palmer. † 17. F. E. Spinner.*† NEW JERSEY.

1. I. D. Clawson.*† 4. John Huyler. 2. G. R. Robbins.*† PENNSYLVANIA. . T. B. Florence.* 14. G. A. Grow, *1 2. Ed. J. Morris.† 3. James Landy. 16. John J. Abel. 17. Wilson Reilly. 18. John R. Edie.*

4. H. M. Phillips. 5. Owen Jones. 6. John Hickman.* 19. John Covode.*† . Henry Chapman. 8, J. G. Jones.* 21. David Ritchie.* 9. A. E. Roberts, *+ 22. S. A. Purviance.* 10. J. C. Kunkel.*+ 23. Wm. Stewart.† 11. Wm. L. Dewart. 24. J. L. Gillis. 12. J. C. Montgomery. 25. John Dick.*† 13. Wm. H. Dimmick. 1. G. H. Pendleton. 12. Samuel S. Cox. 13. John Sherman.* 2. W. S. Groesbeck.

3. L. D. Campbell. 14. Philemon Bliss. 15. J. Burns. 5. Richard Mott.*† 16. O. B. Thompson. 6. J. R. Cockerel. 7. Aaron Harlan.*+ 18. Benj. Leiter.*† 8. Benj. Stanton.*†
9. — Hall. 19. Edward Wade. 20. J. R. Giddings.* 10. Joseph Miller. 21. J. A. Bingham.* 11. V. B. Horton.*+

1. W. A. Howard.*+ 3. D. Walbridge,*+ 2. Henry Waldron.*† 4. D. C. Leach.† INDIANA. 1. James Lockhart. 2. Wm. H. English.* 7. John G. Davis. 8. James Wilson, 3. James Hughes. 9. Schuvler Colfax * 4. James B. Foley. 10. Sam. Brenton.*; 5. David Kilgore.† 11. John U. Pettit.*†

6. James M. Grigg. ILLINOIS 1. E. B. Washburn.*+ 6. Thos. L. Harris.* 2. J. E. Farnsworth, † 7. Jas. C. Allen.* 3. Owen Lovejoy.† 4. William Kellogg.† 8. Robert Smith. 9. S. S. Marshall. IOWA.

5. Isaac N. Morris. 1. Sam. R. Curtis.† 2. Timothy Davis.† WISCONSIN. 1. John F. Potter. 3. C. Billinghurst. *† 2. C. C. Washburn.*† CALIFORNIA. 1. ____ Scott. 2. - McKibben.

DELAWARE. 1. William G. Whiteley. SOUTH CAROLINA. 1. John McQueen.*
2. Wm. P. Mills,
4. P. S. Brooks.*
5. James L. Orr. 5. James L. Orr.* 6. Wm. W. Boyce. 3. L. M. Keitt.* FLORIDA. 1. George S. Hawkins.

ARKANSAS. 1. A. B. Greenwood.* 2. Ed. A. Warren. MISSOURI. F. P. Blair, jr. 5. S. H. Woodson. - Anderson. ‡ 6. John S. Phelps. Jas. S. Green. --- Craig.‡ * Members of the present Congress. Buchanan men - - t Republicans - - - 92 ‡ Know Nothings - - 3

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PRO-

The undersigned, a Committee appointed for that pi cose, hereby give notice, that the Fifth Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends of Pennsylvania, will convene in the Longwood meeting-house, Choster county, on FIRST DAY, the 17th of Pinh mouth, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

is, that, not being founded upon a creed, it invites the co-operation of every friend of Truth, Humanity, and Pro-

o wrangle about the abstruse dogmas of a dry and sapless theology, but for the renewal of our spiritual strength, and to worship the Supreme in the search for living and rital trath; to inspire and promote the spirit of love and good-will among mankind; to confront in a manly spirit he great moral issues of the time; to testify against every form of oppression and popular wickedness; to invigo rate every noble and generous impulse, and every aspira but a mere article of merchandise, and that the court had no jurisdiction of him, citing as ment, sympathy, and hope, to the poor, the unfortunate heir relief.

ton, on the road leading to Kennett Square. Strangers stamps, gold, or bill, not until then, can the Old Dominion ever be separated from the South and a common and united destiny.

The separated from the South and a common and united destiny.

The separated from the South and a common and united destiny.

We are at an important juncture of our confederated affairs.

There is now but a trifling that plenty of land may be bought in the South and a common and deliberately in cold blood, and with malice present the retrospective for fifty cents, or, at most, for a dollar the acre.

But, gentlemen, neither the retrospective deliberately, in cold blood, and with malice present that plenty of land may be bought in the State of the latter for fifty cents, or, at most, for a dollar the acre.

Now, it happens that plenty of land may be bought in the State of land in the latter for fifty cents, or, at most, for a dollar the acre.

Now, it happens that plenty of land may be bought in the State of land in the latter for fifty cents, or, at most, for a dollar the acre.

Now, it happens that plenty of land may be bought in the State of land in the latter for fifty cents, or, at most, for a dollar the acre.

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